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8	BEFORE THE	C
9	MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS	
10	STATE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
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12	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 800-2022-086645
13	NUNE ARAM SIMONIAN, M.D. 435 West Arden Avenue, Suite 550	ACCUSATION
14	Glendale, California 91203	
15	Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 55410,	
16	Respondent.	·
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19	<u>PARTIES</u>	
20	1. Reji Varghese (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in his official capacity as	
21	the Interim Executive Director of the Medical Board of California (Board).	
22	2. On December 13, 1995, the Medical Board issued Physician's and Surgeon's	
23	Certificate Number A 55410 to Nune Aram Simonian, M.D. (Respondent). That license was in	
24	full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought herein and will expire on March	
25	31, 2025, unless renewed.	
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JURISDICTION

- 3. This Accusation is brought before the Board under the authority of the following laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all section references are to the Business and Professions Code (Code).
 - 4. Section 2227 of the Code states:
 - (a) A licensee whose matter has been heard by an administrative law judge of the Medical Quality Hearing Panel as designated in Section 11371 of the Government Code, or whose default has been entered, and who is found guilty, or who has entered into a stipulation for disciplinary action with the board, may, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:
 - (1) Have his or her license revoked upon order of the board.
 - (2) Have his or her right to practice suspended for a period not to exceed one year upon order of the board.
 - (3) Be placed on probation and be required to pay the costs of probation monitoring upon order of the board.
 - (4) Be publicly reprimanded by the board. The public reprimand may include a requirement that the licensee complete relevant educational courses approved by the board.
 - (5) Have any other action taken in relation to discipline as part of an order of probation, as the board or an administrative law judge may deem proper.
 - (b) Any matter heard pursuant to subdivision (a), except for warning letters, medical review or advisory conferences, professional competency examinations, continuing education activities, and cost reimbursement associated therewith that are agreed to with the board and successfully completed by the licensee, or other matters made confidential or privileged by existing law, is deemed public, and shall be made available to the public by the board pursuant to Section 803.1.
 - 5. Section 2234 of the Code, states:

The board shall take action against any licensee who is charged with unprofessional conduct. In addition to other provisions of this article, unprofessional conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, assisting in or abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate any provision of this chapter.
 - (b) Gross negligence.
- (c) Repeated negligent acts. To be repeated, there must be two or more negligent acts or omissions. An initial negligent act or omission followed by a separate and distinct departure from the applicable standard of care shall constitute repeated negligent acts.
 - (1) An initial negligent diagnosis followed by an act or omission medically

COST RECOVERY

9. Section 125.3 of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that the Board may request the administrative law judge to direct a licensee found to have committed a violation or violations of the licensing act to pay a sum not to exceed the reasonable costs of the investigation and enforcement of the case, with failure of the licensee to comply subjecting the license to not being renewed or reinstated. If a case settles, recovery of investigation and enforcement costs may be included in a stipulated settlement.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 10. Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code sections 120325 through 120375, and Title 17 of California Code of Regulations, Division 1, Chapter 4, Subchapter 8, children in California are required to receive certain immunizations in order to attend public and private elementary and secondary schools, as well as pre-kindergarten facilities. Schools and pre-kindergarten facilities are required to enforce immunization requirements, maintain immunization records of all children enrolled, and submit reports to the California Department of Public Health.
- 11. The immunization requirement is subject to a medical exemption under Health and Safety Code sections 120325 and 120372.
- 12. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 120372, starting on or about January 1, 2021, California Department of Public Health created and made available for use by licensed physicians an electronic, standardized statewide medical exemption certification form that is required to be transmitted directly to the Department's California Immunization Registry (CAIR) established pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 120440. The Department is required by Health and Safety Code section 120372 to identify those exemptions that do not meet applicable CDC (Center for Disease Control), ACIP (Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices), or AAP (American Academy of Pediatrics) criteria for appropriate medical exemptions, and to revoke those exemptions.
- 13. The standard of care for medical practice in California is to issue a medical exemption from immunizations based on a medical condition that might lead a vaccine to cause

harm. These conditions are explicitly listed by the CDC as contraindications or precautions for vaccination. These contraindications and precautions are endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Family Physicians. Guidance on these contraindications and precautions are readily available to physicians and the public. A further source of information on contraindications or precautions for use of a vaccine is the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) prescribing information sheet that is included in the vaccine packaging and that is also available on the FDA website.

- 14. The Department is required by Health and Safety Code section 120372, subdivision (d) (8) to notify the Medical Board of California of any physician and surgeon who has five or more medical exemptions revoked as inappropriate in a calendar year.
- 15. On March 10, 2022, the Board received notification that California Department of Public Health revoked five or more medical exemptions for immunization issued by Respondent. The Board's ensuing investigation revealed the following:

Patient 1 (Male, DOB: 10/23/2009)¹

- 16. Patient 1 was first seen by Respondent on August 16, 2021, for a well-child visit when he was 11 years of age. Vital signs are documented but the physical exam was left blank. The chart contains another history and physical form that is completed on this date that notes parental concerns that are mostly illegible but appear to indicate that the "patient received shots up to 1 year, but afterwards parents refused." There is a note that the patient was not cooperative with both the vision screening and audiological evaluation. The assessment from this visit was "Well Child" "Autism" and "Obesity" with a plan that is illegible, but appears to include "serological survey", "diet" and "increase exercise." Blood testing, including Comprehensive Metabolic Panel (CMP), Thyroid, Lipid panel, Complete Blood Count (CBC), and Urine Analysis (UA) were completed during this visit, and all of the results were normal.
- 17. Respondent's record for Patient 1 contains a report of a CT scan performed on October 19, 2021, after Patient 1 suffered a seizure and visited an emergency room with a chief

¹ The patients are designated by a number for privacy reasons. Respondent is aware of the patients' identities, and those will also be provided in response to a written Request for Discovery.

complaint of seizure and notation of "febrile seizure" in the notes. The patient's labs from this emergency room visit were also normal.

- 18. Respondent retained in her records for Patient 1 an evaluation in the Russian language, which was performed in Krasnodar, Russia, on January 26, 2018, during which Patient 1 was diagnosed with "severe systemic underdevelopment of speech."
- 19. A copy of Patient 1's immunization record shows that he had received three Hepatitis B Vaccination (HBV) doses, four Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTaP) vaccination doses, four Polio vaccination (IPV) doses, and one Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccination dose. Documentation of these vaccines appears to have been copied from another document with no details of administration included in Respondent's records for Patient 1.
- 20. During that initial visit on August 16, 2021, Respondent issued a vaccine exemption for Patient 1, exempting him from MMR, TDaP and chickenpox (VZV, or Varicella) vaccines for one year, until August 15, 2022, due to Patient 1's autism.

Patient 2 (Male, DOB 3/26/2009)

approximately six years of age. The respondent noted an allergy to penicillin and a complaint of frequent nosebleeds. The plan included a PPD (purified protein derivative) tuberculosis screening. Patient 2 returned to see Respondent on August 24, 2015, with fever and cough. Patient 2 was seen again on August 29, 2015, with bilateral conjunctivitis. Patient 2 returned to see Respondent on December 5, 2018, with a fever and sore throat, which Respondent diagnosed as a URI (upper respiratory infection), for which Patient 2 was prescribed supportive treatment. On February 5, 2018, Patient 2 was seen for recurrent nosebleeds and referred to an ENT (Ear, Nose, and Throat) specialist. On March 26, 2019, Patient 2 was seen for his 10-year-old checkup. A vaccine record documents that Patient 2 received a total of three doses of HBV, four doses of IPV, five doses of DTaP, two doses of MMR, 4 doses of Influenza, (Hib) vaccine, and two doses of VZV.

Documentation of these vaccines appears to be copied from another document with no details of administration recorded in Patient 2's records. The physical exam on March 26, 2019, was normal; the only parental concern noted was "nosebleeds."

22. On August 17, 2021, Respondent issued a medical vaccine exemption, which exempted Patient 2 from receiving the TDaP vaccine for one year. The reason stated for this medical exemption was "Mother refuses shots."

Patient 3 (Female, DOB: 6/29/2010)

- 23. Patient 3 was seen by Respondent on June 21, 2021, for an initial visit, when Patient 3 was almost 11 years of age. Normal vital signs were documented, except for an elevated heart rate of 120. Hearing and vision screenings were normal. Laboratory studies during this visit showed an elevated total bilirubin (1.3) and elevated free T3, indicating a possible problem with Patient 3's thyroid. Respondent's note for the visit indicates that Patient 3 has not been vaccinated.
- 24. Respondent's assessment of Patient 3 also notes "morbid obesity (she is >>95%)" and that Respondent provided counseling on diet and physical activity. There are no notes to reflect that Respondent addressed the elevated bilirubin and T3 values.
- 25. On August 12, 2021, Respondent issued a permanent medical vaccine exemption which exempted Patient 3 from DTaP, IPV, MMR, TDaP, and VZV vaccines. The reason for the medical exemption was given as "She has ADHD." While this was a permanent exemption, Respondent noted that it would expire when Patient 3 finished 6th grade. A separate medical vaccine exemption, providing for a permanent vaccine exemption for Polio, DTaP, MMR, HIV, HBV, VZV and Tdap is also in Patient 3's record. The reason for this exemption is "Patient's both brothers have autism. Mom refuses immunization." The CAIR medical exemption form also exempted Patient 3 from vaccines permanently due to ADHD ("She has had ADHD for 10 years").

Patient 4 (Female, DOB: 10/12/2005)

26. Respondent saw patient 4 on September 27, 2021, when she was 15 years of age. Patient 4's vision and hearing screens were normal. The note from the September 27, 2021, visit states a parental concern that the patient had a severe allergic reaction after vaccination and was in the ICU. There is no mention of Patient 4 having been examined for any head injury or concussion, but Respondent signed a note on her prescription pad, dated September 28, 2021,

indicating that Patient 4 suffered a concussion the previous day and should undergo a concussion protocol.

- 27. In her interview with the Board investigators, Respondent said that the patient's parent showed Respondent medical records about a prior allergic reaction to vaccines, but copies of those records were not retained in the patient's record. Respondent did not elicit and/or did not document any details about that hospitalization in the patient's medical record. Respondent did not elicit and/or document information about Patient 4's vaccination status or what vaccines she was previously administered. Respondent did not document any effort to verify the allergic reaction and/or to identify the vaccine or vaccine component that caused Patient 5's allergic reaction.
- 28. Respondent wrote a medical vaccine exemption on September 28, 2021 that exempted Patient 4 permanently from DTaP, HBV, IPV, MMR, Tdap, and VZV on the basis that, "She had severe allergic reaction to vaccines in the past." This information is also written on a prescription pad dated September 27, 2021. Respondent completed CAIR documentation including the same explanation for the exemption.
- 29. Respondent wrote a further medical vaccine exemption on December 9, 2021, which exempted Patient 4 from COVID vaccine because "Patient had severe allergic reaction in the past due to vaccines please exempt from receiving vaccines." No additional details are recorded in the patient's chart. This also was a permanent exemption.

Patient 5 (Female DOB: 1/22/15)

- 30. Patient 5 was seen by Respondent once, on September 15, 2021 for a well-child checkup when Patient 5 was six years of age. Her exam is documented as normal, and the plan was documented as "counseling."
- 31. A prescription pad documents that Patient 5's "mother presented a form from a previous pediatrician from Cincinnati stating that pt had allergic reaction to vaccine in the past and no longer be given further vaccines." The patient's health record from her school in Cincinnati notes DTaP vaccine allergy, and the physician who signed off on this form on January

14, 2021, notes "no further vaccines." A vaccine record shows that Patient 5 received 2 HBV, 1 DTaP, and one dose of Tuberculosis (BCG) vaccine.

- 32. Respondent did not document any effort to verify the allergic reaction and/or to identify the vaccine or vaccine component that caused Patient 5's allergic reaction.
- 33. On September 20, 2021, Respondent issued a medical vaccine exemption which exempted Patient 5 from further DTaP, HBV, HIB, MMR, IPV, Tdap, and VZV permanently because "She had a [sic] allergic reaction to the vaccines."

Patient 6 (Male DOB: 1/26/2015)

- 34. Patient 6 was seen by Respondent on January 20, 2022, for a well-child checkup when Patient 6 was six years of age. Vision and hearing screens were done, with an abnormal vision screen noted. The plan was to refer Patient 6 to optometry. Labs done on May 4, 2022, were normal (except for mildly elevated cholesterol and low hematocrit). Patient 6's varicella IgG was positive, at 753.
- 35. Patient 6's vaccination record documented three HBV, two Rotavirus, three pneumococcal conjugates, four IPV, one MMR, four DTaP, and three HIB vaccine doses. It notes that Patient 6 had Varicella disease in 2020. Documentation of these vaccines is copied from another document with no details of administration documented in Patient 6's chart. Respondent noted that the source of information about Patient 6's rotavirus illness was a "legal document." Respondent did not retain the source documents, or copies, referencing the administration of vaccines or rotavirus exposure, in Patient 6's medical record.
- 36. Respondent wrote a vaccine exemption through the CAIR website on January 21, 2022, which provides a temporary exemption for Patient 6 from DTaP and MMR because "Patient had rotavirus disease in 2020. He need [sic] to be temporarily excused from DTAP [sic] and MMR vaccines." Rotavirus is a common cause of diarrheal illness, and the vaccine is administered in infancy with a maximum administration age of 8 months. This is not a relevant or valid reason for exempting this 6-year-old patient from further immunizations. The Respondent did not include a copy of the vaccine exemption in Patient 6's medical record.

Patient 7 (Female, DOB: 9/28/2013)

- 37. Patient 7 was seen by Respondent on September 16, 2021 for a well-child checkup when Patient 7 was eight years of age. Vision and hearing screening was performed and the results were normal. Patient 7 was diagnosed with a sebaceous cyst under her chin, and her abdominal pain was assessed, and she was referred to general surgery and abdominal ultrasound. Patient 7 was given a DTaP vaccine during this visit, as documented on the immunization form in Respondent's medical record for this patient.
- 38. Patient 7's laboratory studies, done on May 2, 2022, were normal except for an elevated free T3 and some abnormalities in the urinary analysis. Varicella IgG was measured and was 1174, which is evidence of immunity that made it appropriate to exempt Patient 7 from Varicella vaccination. However, Respondent also wrote a note on a prescription pad, dated October 4, 2021, that states: "Pt had allergic reaction to MMR vaccine according to old records from Russia. Please exempt from getting the MMR vaccine."
- 39. A document (Medical Certificate No 1107) is included in Respondent's medical record for Patient 7. That document notes that Patient 7 was seen by a doctor on August 15, 2015, for an allergic reaction to the components of the vaccine against measles, rubella, and parotitis (mumps), and makes the recommendation that Patient 7 be medically exempt from MMR vaccine.
- 40. Respondent signed a permanent vaccine exemption for Patient 7, exempting her from VZV, HBV, and IPV vaccinations on January 17, 2022, because "Patient had her 3 dose of HepB vaccine. She doesn't need anymore. She had 4 dose of polios [sic] no need more. Patient had varicella disease in 2018 of September." Respondent provided a permanent exemption from MMR vaccine due to, "Patient had allergic reaction to MMR in Russia on 08/05/2015." Respondent also signed a permanent medical vaccine exemption from MMR vaccine for Patient 7 on October 11, 2021, stating that "Patient had allergic reaction to MMR in Russia on 08/05/2015." This permanent exemption for the MMR vaccine was issued to Patient 7 without investigating the nature of the allergy to confirm that the allergic reaction was related to the